Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 9, 1817.

28. Volume) (Number 1414.

Proclamation

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me direct-ed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Esquire, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court —Dated this 2d day of July, 1817.

Q. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next, the 12th Instant
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
At the Godowns of
MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE and CO.
NEXT TO THEIR OFFICE,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,
Two Hundred Hogsheads
of
PALE ALE,
CUT MARK I. C.
Branded, Hodgson.
IMPORTED FROM LONDON,
PER
Ship Wyton,
Captain J. M. Ardlie,

THE same will be put up in lots of one Hogshead each.

Bombay, 9th July, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT if WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, should be living in, or about, the vicinity of Bombay, and has it in his power to identify his person, he may hear of something very much to his advantage, by making personal application, or by Letter addressed, to GEORGE TAYLOR, No. 13, Mercy Street, Liverpool, Great Britain.

The aforesaid WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, was born in the City of Lincoln, Great Britain, & is about 42 years of age, and has not been heard of by his friends for about 18 years, at which time he was on board the Le Fort Frigate, in the Red Sea, which Ship was lost.

Any person sending or giving satisfactory information concerning the welfare, or fate, of the abovementioned WILLIAM TAYLOR, alias LONGMAT, to GEORGE TAYLOR, at his residence, as heretofore mentioned, shall be handsomely rewarded.

(Signed) GEO. TAYLOR,

A CARD.

W. W. Beck Jeweller, Gold and Silver Smith, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, he has removed his Shop to Meadow's street nearly opposite the house occupied by Capt. Dickenson, where orders in the above Branches will be thankfully received, and neatly executed.

Bombay. 9th July, 1817.

General Post Office, 8th July, 1817.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Packet is now open for the transmission of letters to London by H. M. Post Office Packet Malabar, and will close on the 15th instant at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

R. SNOW,
H. M. P. M. GENERAL.

A CARD.

To be Sold

AT NO. 3
Henshaw's Godowns,
ABOUT
THIRTY HHDS. OF
VERY SUPERIOR
PALE ALE,
from
Brooks and Co.

WITH all the excellent qualities of Hodgson's; has been examined, & much approved of—Price 90 Rupees per Hhd.

Also, a few chests and half chests of fresh Claret from Carbonell at 40 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay. 9th July, 1817.

Advertisement.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY NEXT THE 10TH INST.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT *CUMBALLA* HOUSE, near the Breach road in the Country, a variety of Handsome Household Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware, Nine and Five Light Lustre Wall Shades with richly Cut Drops, Prints, Paintings, Desert & Table Sets of Cut Glass, Gilt Edged Europe China, Table Service, Choice Wine, & other Liquors &c. and at 12 o'clock precisely will be put up an handsome Barouche with Harness; the Property of a Gentleman returning to Europe.

Bombay, 9th July 1817.

Messrs. Pope and Co.
HAVE A CONSIGNMENT OF
CLARET,
of superior flavour,
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH,
at
60 Rupees per Case.

Bombay, 9th July, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED.—July 4, Ship Duncan, Capt. James Burd, from Bussora.—5, Ship Pembroke, Capt. B Rogers, from Calcutta, Passenger Capt. Roche, H. M. 14th Regt.

SAILED.—July 2, Ship Apollo, free trader, Capt C. B. Tarbut, to Bengal.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 9th JULY, 1817.

There has been no arrival, of any sort, from Europe, during the last week. The Duncan arrived, on Friday evening last, from the Gulph, but without bringing, as we believe, one single article of interesting intelligence.

There seems to have been a serious disturbance, in Valencia, on the 17th of January. We have, amongst our English extracts, given a *partial* account of it, together with the proclamation of the Captain General of Valencia and Murcia. The report of an insurrection at Madrid, on the same day, turns out to be unfounded.

On the 21st of February there was a very spirited debate in the House of Lords, occasioned by the petition of Thomas Cleary, Secretary to the London Union Society. The petition is written with actuteness, and, together with Lord Grosvenor's observations, appears to have excited considerable warmth in the Chancellor's mind. We are extremely sorry that the *truth* of any statement, made in the report of their Lordship's committee, should be so distinctly impugned, and viewing the point, abstractedly, we cannot help being of opinion with Earl Fitzwilliam that the Petition ought to have been received.

The Spencean doctrines having lately excited considerable alarm in the minds of those, who, now, administer the Government at home; we have published a short account of those doctrines, which may, properly, be said to inculcate the most iniquitous and blasphemous principles.

We perceive, that Mr. Vansittart observed in the House, on the 19th of February, that if the circumstances of the country permitted, the Bank would resume their payments in specie, in July 1818.

It will be seen, doubtless with much regret, by our readers, that scarce a single benefit has been derived from Captain Tuckey's expedition.

We are sorry at perceiving the loss of Bermuda, 10, Captain Pakenham, when on her return to Port Royal, with specie from the Gulph of Mexico. She is the third ship of war lost on that station since the peace service commenced.

The Prince Regent having ordered all his state and household officers to wear, on public occasions, costly dresses of home manufacture, & having also directed, that those dresses should be made into three classes of uniforms, according to the respective rank of those officers, His Royal Highness's orders were duly complied with at the late celebration of the Queen's birth day.

The expensive alterations making at the Pavilion, at Brighton, are, it is said, for the accommodation of Her Majesty, who is expected to reside there during a considerable part of the ensuing autumn.

The new quadrangle opposite Carlton House is to be called Waterloo Place.

It is reported, that Earl Percy, will shortly be married to Lady Charlotte Florentina Clive.

We glean from one of the English papers, that a superb organ had just been built, at an expence of four thousand guineas, as a present, from the munificent Consort of the Marquis of Hastings, to the Church at Calcutta, and that it was to be shipped by the then next outward bound fleet.

It will be seen from Earl Grosvenor's speech, that the late proposed reduction in the Army, was resolved on after the opening of Parliament: a material fact inasmuch as it tends to show, that Ministers have deemed it expedient to cede more than they originally intended to the wishes of the people.

The arrival at Madras of the *Atlas* and *General Kyd*, from Portsmouth the 14th of March, (the account of which has reached us since putting the above to the press) has put us in possession of later news than that we received by the Bombay Merchant; nothing however, very important, had occurred between the 14th and the date of our own advices. We observe, nevertheless, with pain, that more than 60,000 people had assembled at Manchester on the 10th, many of them provided with blankets and knapsacks with a design to proceed to London. We subjoin the following account from the Times:—

"Their declared object was to present a petition to the Prince Regent, with a view, as they said, "to undeceive him." Wretched men! when will they themselves be undeceived? The mob, however, was dispersed, and its ringleaders secured, as it appears to us, with commendable promptitude, and spirit; no less than two hundred persons, it is said, having been conveyed to prison. Indeed, with the powers that Government now possess, or even without any extraordinary powers, but with an accurate knowledge of the irritable state of the public mind, and sufficient time allowed to provide against it, we should think that great blame must fall upon some department of state or magistracy, if any considerable masses of people are allowed to assemble and injure themselves or others. The Manchester petitioners had no arms on the day of meeting; but it was suggested, that twenty-five thousand stand might be procured at Birmingham. Exclusively, however, of this, the act of tumultuously petitioning was of itself illegal, and ought to be suppressed with a strong arm. How were these petitioners to be supported on the road between Birmingham and London, but by plunder?" [*March 13th.*

The Queen it is said has tendered, to the public, 50,000 pounds of her income.

Consols on the 13th of March were at 69-¼.

The Countess of Oxford died early in that month.

It is reported that the Princess of Wales was about to visit Persia.

John Cashman, one of the Rioters was hung on the 12th. His conduct, to the very last, was horribly ferocious, and, as we fear, will have the effect of brutalizing the minds of many of those who witnessed his execution.

Madras.

This morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ships General Kyd, Captain Nairne, and Atlas, Captain C. O. Mayne, from London 14th March, for Bengal and China.

PASSENGERS,

PER GENERAL KYD.—Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Waller, Miss Watson, Miss McLeod, two Misses Douglas, Miss Cassidy,—Major Johnston, Captain Stuart, Captain Cassidy, Captain Cavanagh, Surgeon Leslie, Lieuts. Fraser, Adair, Higginson, Burrows, Waller, and Nicholson; Ensigns Bingham, Hendley, Hon. Mr. Westome, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Thomas Gray, Mr. John H. May, Mr. Joseph Williams, Mr. Stephen Watson, Mr. John Elliot, Mr. John Wright, and Master Waller.—258 Soldiers, 31 Women, 12 Children, and 5 European and Native Servants.

PER ATLAS.—*For Bengal*: Mrs. Lisson, Mrs. Maclachlan, Mrs. Barter, Miss Sarah Young, Miss Maria Macnaghten, Miss Ann M'Can, Miss Dora Taylor, Miss Charlotte Bladen—Thos. Lisson, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Major Henry Bellingham, H. C. Service; Joseph Langstaff, Esq. Medical Establishment; Mr. Robert Moore Cathcart, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. George Ernest Brittens, Cadet; Mr. John S. Savary, do. Mr. Robert Richards, Free Mariner; Mr. Robert Freeman, do.—Lieut. Col. Alex. Macleod, Lieutenants John Cowper, Nicholas Chadwick, Lewis Carmichael, Peter Maclachlan, Henry Hartford, William Pitman, Ensign Henry Kane Bloomfield, Paymaster John Wright, H. M. 59th Regt. with 269 M——CHILDREN: Master Edmund Wright, Miss Jane Maclachlan.—42 Women and Children.

The long expected Ship *Sir Stephen Lushington* anchored in the Roads on Saturday morning. The remote period of her departure from the Downs prevents her being the bearer of any news from England. She touched at the Cape,

and sailed again on the 17th of April. The following Passengers came out in her.

Mrs. Church and Child,—Mrs. Smith,—Miss Smith,--Major Lambert,--Rev. Charles Church,—Mr. Teed,—Mr. Smith, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. D'Silva,

For Bengal—Mrs. Denty,—Captain Denty, 27th Regt. N. I. and Mr. Richard Hampton.

From Cape of Good Hope for Bengal—Sir John D'Oyly, Bart.—John D'Oyly, Esq. and three Male Servants.

The Free Trader *Hero*, Capt. J. Price, from England the 26th of January, anchored in the Roads the same evening.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Kent—Miss Kent,—J. G. Thompson, Esq. Supercargo,—John Bagshaw, Masters R. Bagshaw, and W. Bagshaw,—Mr. Low, and Mr. A. Matthew.

His Majesty's Ship *Conway* will shortly sail for Trincomalee.

The *Lushington* will proceed immediately on her voyage to Bengal. [*June* 24.

English Extracts.

We are sorry to learn, that a noble family, long established in Oxfordshire, are about to retire to the Continent, for a considerable time.—*Herald.*

Madame Stael is said to have sold her Memoirs of [illegible] to an association of English, French, and German Editors, for one hundred thousand francs; *about 4,000l.* The work is to appear in the three languages at the same time.

The Prayer Book of Queen Mary of Scotland, which was removed at the beginning of the French Revolution from the Scotch College at Douay, is now in the possession of Count Strogonoff, at St. Petersburgh. It is in good preservation, and has in it the name of the unfortunate Queen and several notes in her own handwriting.

While strangers were shut out for the division on Friday night—

Sir John Sebright said, that he had been named by the present Ministers a Member of the Civil List Committee, but they refused the powers necessary to render it effective, and it was, in fact, a gross delusion upon the public: that he considered the present Committee to be also a gross imposition, and that he would not put his foot into a Committee, so constituted, as by so doing he should be lending his aid to mislead and delude the public; that he was as hostile as any man to the factious and misguided part of the community, but that now was the time when it became the imperative duty of all independent members and country gentlemen to come forward and to support such measures as would conciliate and give satisfaction to the rational and moderate part of the community. He therefore declined to be a member.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the present Committee had the powers which had been refused the Civil List Committee.

Sir J. Sebright.—I am aware of that, but I owe it to my country not to contribute to practise a gross and scandalous delusion upon the country.

Lord Morpeth said, that his health would not allow of his regular attendance; but that, even if that objection did not exist, he thought that the constitution of the Committee was such as not to merit the confidence of the country.

[*February* 10

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Brougham declared his dissent from Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, which almost every Reform Petition now prays for. He alluded, in a particular manner, to the limited stock of historical and antiquarian knowledge possessed by the framers of these Petitions, when they referred to the condition of England 1200 years ago, as affording the model of a free Constitution. He very properly characterized such persons as deluders of the public mind. Mr. Wynne reminded the House, that the Triennial Act of 1694 was a triumph obtained by the People; for previous to that period, Parliaments, so far from being annual, sat during the mere pleasure of the Sovereign, and to suit his convenience entirely on the subject of raising money, with a semblance of law. The fact is, that until the era of the Revolution of 1688, England could not boast either a free Parliament or a free People. Henry VIII. for instance, when the House of Commons demurred to passing a Money Bill, sent for the Speaker, and addressed him in the following abrupt language—"Ho! man, will ye not pass my Bill?" then laying his hand on the Speaker's head, who knelt before him, he added —"Get my Bill passed to-morrow, or this head of thine shall be off to-morrow!"—Even Queen Elizabeth, whose name has been most unhappily introduced, as a pattern of a mild and gentle Sovereign, in a recent Address from the Westminster Reformers, entertained a most violent antipathy against every thing in the shape of Civil or Religious Liberty, either among the People or in her Parliaments. In our own days the representation of the great mass of people in Parliament, is very defective; but in the days of Elizabeth they were not represented at all. The word "Commons" then meant all the Landed Proprietors who were not Peers, and the rich Representatives of some privileged cities. The people in those days were indulged in no such amusements as the Spa-fields and Palace-yard Orators are now in the habit of providing for the idle and discontented.

February 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—17th February.

Mr. B. MARTIN asked, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose that a voluntary contribution should be paid by persons in office, or that an assessment should be imposed in proportion to their salaries?

Mr. VANSITTART said, it had not been in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government to propose any compulsory measure, but to leave it to persons in office to make what contribution they might think proper.

A clause was then introduced into the bill authorizing the Lords of the Treasury to receive and apply to the public service such sums as the Prince Regent may order to be paid out of the money appropriated to the Civil List, and such sums as may be voluntarily contributed by persons in office from their official salaries.

LONDON,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1817.

The Paris Papers of Thursday & Friday have arrived. They contain a very important official Note from the Ministers of Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, addressed to the Duke of Richelieu, stating the acquiescence of their respective Courts in the request of his Most Christian Majesty to reduce the Army of Occupation. The reduction is to take place on the first of April next, to the amount of 30,000 men, in the proportion of one fifth of the several contingents. The reasons inducing the Allies to this concession are stated in the Note to be, the high personal character of the king of France, the principles and conduct of his present Ministry, the good faith of France in observing her pecuniary engagements, and also the financial measures of the present year to ensure their future fulfilment. The foreign loan is alluded to in such pointed terms as to leave no doubt of its being completed. The Duke of Wellington, it is said, advised the reduction of the troops. The Note was communicated to the Chamber in a message from the King, and was received with loud acclamations; Addresses of Thanks were instantly voted: the French Funds rose to 61, and a general feeling of satisfaction prevailed.—The Duke de Richelieu, in delivering the message, alluded to greater ameliorations in the financial embarrassments of France. He stated, that the increased pay to the Allied troops, estimated in the Budget for the year at 25 millions of francs, was postponed to a period at which the burden would be less severely felt; and also the instalments of the indemnities had been arranged by the Allies in the same magnanimous spirit of conciliation.

An immense collection of letters, in number half a million, and seven tons weight, from persons in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the exiled Stuarts, were lately discovered at Rome: they begin with James II. and go down to the death of Cardinal York. Many families in the three kingdoms, only suspected at the time, are deeply compromised. The letters, which have got into private hands, are, sealed up, by orders from the Pope.

ELOPEMENT.—A young lady of respectability, residing at Hornsey, some days since eloped with her music-master, a married man named Philip Anthony Corri, who is between 30 and 40 years of age. The fair fugitive is but 18. On Saturday she was, however, rescued from her seducer, and restored to her parents much against her will, as she *shewed fight* to the officers the moment the writ of *habeas* was exhibited.—Her vile paramour, we understand, is about to embark for America. We can only say, the sooner he quits the land his crimes have disgraced the better.

A Yeoman attends upon the state prisoners (committed last week to the Tower) with their victuals. They are allowed tea, or bread and cheese for breakfast; and a pound and a half of meat, with a due proportion of bread, and a pint of porter, for dinner. Every proper attention is paid to them.

A report is circulated, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that the Bank of England, has obtained the sanction of the Government to a plan for the establishment of Branch Banks in various districts of the country—*Englishman.*

The Duke of Clarence is so much recovered from his late attack of indisposition as to be able to ride on horseback yesterday.

The Earl of Guildford, dying without issue, is succeeded in his titles and estates by his sole surviving brother, Frederick North, patent joint chamberlain of the Tally Office in the Exchequer.—The three brothers, on whom the title has fallen successively, were sons of the late celebrated Lord North. The Nobleman recently deceased was a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, high steward of Banbury, Captain of Deal Castle, and patent comptroller inwards and outwards, and patent searcher of the customs; a place which has been marked for abolition.

A suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* or *Personal Safety* Act, in effect, places the personal freedom of every man at the absolute disposal of the Minister and the Privy Council, by whom any man, no matter who or what he might be, is liable to be sent to any prison in the kingdom for any length of time, without knowing the charge against him, without being confronted with his accusers, and without ever being, first or last, arraigned before an ordinary Judge or Jury.—*Cobbett's last Register.*

February 24.

A person, many years celebrated for his speculation in the Stocks, stopped payment on Monday, of the differences for near a million. Several modes and plans for arrangement were proposed by himself and his friends, the upshot of which was his readiness to pay *ten shillings* in the pound. A similar stoppage happened to him several years back.

We have to state the failure of a very old established and respectable Commercial House.—The affairs of the firm are not yet wound up, but a composition to a considerable amount of the debts owing, has been offered to the creditors. [*Feb.* 28.

By the following letter, dated Malta, Dec. 10, it would appear that the Dey of Algiers is revenging himself upon our commercial interest, for the chastisement inflicted on him by our arms:—"Notwithstanding the merited chastisement inflicted on the Dey of Algiers for his inhuman treatment of Christian Slaves, he is beginning to forget it. He has issued the most positive directions, and which every one knows must be implicitly obeyed, that no grain, of any description, nor eggs, &c. shall be exported from his territories to any of the English possessions in this sea. The trade, which was formerly exclusively in the hands of the English from Algiers to the several Islands, has passed wholly into those of the French which is severely felt by the merchants here. The reason assigned for this preference being given to French vessels by the Algerines, is, the circumstance of a frigate of that nation being an idle spectator of the attack under Admiral Lord Exmouth, and refusing to afford his Lordship the least information or assistance. The Frenchmen are not, however, content with the exclusive enjoyment of the trade, but turn us into ridicule for fighting the battles of the Pope and the King of Naples, to the detriment of our merchants!"

There is a great improvement of the state of affairs in the manufacturing districts; particularly in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Wages have been lately improving too in Glasgow.—The monied capitals which had been for some time past accumulating in the City, have began to flow into their old Channels, or to work out new ones for themselves: so that little difficulty is now found in discounting bills.

The manufacture for the India market, at Crediton, Devon, is so far revived, that there is scarcely a man out of employment in that quarter.—The carpets of Axminster are daily rising in celebrity both abroad and at home. They are certainly unrivalled in the brilliancy and permanency of their colours, as in substance and durability. Four of them were lately sent off to a Noble Lord in London, at the cost of 1200*l.*

Farming Stock seems to be gradually recovering from its depreciation in value. At the auctions lately held in different quarters, dairy cows, barreners, and cattle in general, have experienced considerable improvement in price.

In consequence of the difficulty of collecting the Poor-Rates on houses in Birmingham, a Bill is to be proposed during the present Session of Parliament, to compel the landlords of houses under 12*l.* a year to pay the rates instead of the tenants. [*Feb.* 25.

PARIS,—*February* 17*th.*

The arrival of the Duke of Orleans, although expected, has not failed to make considerable sensation at Paris. Before the visit of ceremony which this Prince made yesterday to the King, he had been admitted at eight o'clock in the morning to a private audience. His Majesty was in bed, but he received the Prince most graciously, and engaged him to return to London to bring the Princess, after having signified to her that it was the King's wish she should lie in at Paris.

The Amsterdam papers which have arrived to the 23d instant, are occupied with accounts of rejoicings which have taken place in all the towns of Holland, in consequence of the happy delivery of the Princess of Orange of a son. The intelligence appears to have been communicated with great rapidity from Brussels, by expresses to all the Dutch towns.

After a considerable interval, New York Papers have reached England to the 30th ult. The exclusion of the American shipping from our West India Islands has given rise to an Act of Congress, by which all British vessels entering the ports of the United States from our Colonial possessions, shall be subject to an additional duty of two dollars per ton. The Act is dated the 14th ult. and is evidently the result of the opinion delivered by the President in his Message on the opening of Congress, when he ascribed the depression of American commerce, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the Colonial settlements of Great Britain.

From a report of the acting Secretary of War it appears, that the amount of the American army, now in peace, is 10,024.

Hostilities between Christophe and Petion were about to be renewed; the former was on his march to Port-au-Prince, and was within 30 miles of that place; the latter had dispatched a force of 4000 men to meet him.

General M'Gregor, it is said, after waiting awhile at St. Thomas's, where he raised about 150 recruits of different nations and complexions, set sail with a view to join the Insurgents of Mexico, in the hope of meeting from them more gratitude than he had experienced at the hands of the Patriots whom he had just quitted on the southern main. *March* 1.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Peers, had an interview on Saturday with the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, in his official character; and it is stated that the purpose of his visit was to request his Lordship's attendance, and that of Mr. Alderman Goodbehere, at some convenient time, at the bar of the House of Peers, to give evidence as to the nature of the institution to which they mutually belonged, and which is designated in the Report of the Secret Committee. This application was made to the Chief Magistrate of the City, principally in consequence of what his Lordship said on Friday at the Common Hall, with regard to the contents of the green bag, the construction put upon them by the Committee, and the circumstances of the tumult on the 2d of December.

An Evening paper contradicts the preceding account respecting the motives of Sir T. Tyrwhit's visit to the Lord Mayor. The object of his visit was, says the evening paper, merely, to borrow a *mill* belonging to the city. What this mill is, or why Sir T. Tyrwhitt should want to borrow it, the paper does not condescend to state.

Mr. Platt, who was wounded on the 2d of December, in Mr. Beckwith's shop in Skinner-street, has completely recovered from the effects of his wound. The ball has not been extracted; but it is expected that Mr. Platt will be able to attend his ordinary business in a few days.

March 4.

The Belfast News Letter of the 21st Feb. received yesterday, contains the following paragraph:—

"PLOT DETECTED.

"A letter from Garva, dated the 19th inst. received in this town yesterday, says,—'From some information last night about ten o'clock, Mr. Sampson, assisted by some other gentlemen in this place, took twelve or fourteen persons prisoners, on account of the *Standard Association*. Mr. Sampson also found a box of papers in one of their houses. They have this day been sent under a strong military guard to the gaol of Derry. It is thought that if Mr. Sampson had not taken such prompt measures, this town would have been in ruins before Saturday night.

The Lord Chancellor, in a paroxysm of agitation resisted the motion that the petition of the Secretary of the Union Society should lie on the Table, on the ground that no man has a right to know what passes in Parliament! That their Reports were only printed for their Lordship's own use!—As if this did not equally apply to all Bills before Parliament, thereby precluding any man from petitioning against any measure, until it had been promulgated as a law! The Lord Chancellor's doctrine, feebly supported by two of his colleagues, was at once overthrown by the masterly speeches of Lords Grey and Holland.

March 3.

SPAIN.

"*Murcia, Feb.* 5.—The 17th ult. was a day of judgment in Valencia. The people daringly rose against General Elio; and, if Divine Providence had not taken pity on that afflicted district, [illegible] to what lengths the wild monster, the mob, (which a people are when given up to their own violence), would have proceeded. These turbulent habits have been contracted by past events, when the Liberales flattered the people that they were going to destroy all the authority of rank and power. The people are like children; they never forget the indulgence allowed them. Thus the perverse doctrines which they have learned have stuck in their minds, and taught them to criticise and oppose the commands of their superiors. The tumult took its [illegible] in a foolish dispute about the tax on coals. General Elio, who allows no one to dispute his commands, [illegible] it necessary to exert his authority against certain persons who called themselves the deputies of the people; and thus was kindled that fire which had nearly involved in flame the whole capital of the province. The power of the insurgents rose to such a height, that, the city was in their possession during the whole of the 17th. Elio had the prudence to leave the rabble to itself. The people had the insolence to raise the cry of the *constitution*; and offered a thousand insults to the General and the troops. I have the satisfaction, however, to tell you, that none but the rabble took any part in the disturbance: the gentlemen and men of property remained in their houses. At last the army triumphed, and General Elio is about to make terrible examples. The judges of the Audience entered into disputes with his Excellency concerning the limits of jurisdiction between the civil and military authority; and Elio, who knows well his duty, immediately set out to Madrid to obtain from his Majesty full powers to hang, if it be found necessary, the Members of the Court itself. One soldier was killed: on the side of the people many were wounded. General Elio was wounded, but not severely.

PROCLAMATION.

The Captain General of the Provinces of Valencia and Murcia to whom is intrusted the preservation of public tranquillity desirous to fulfil his duty, and to protect the peace of these districts, commands as follows:

"1. According to the proclamation of the 20th of March and the 4th of December last, that every person bearing arms without license be treated with rigour, if found with arms either about his person or in his house: let him suffer the punishment which the law decrees to such an offence.

"2. After dusk, and within the city, no person shall dare to go armed, except the patrole appointed to preserve the public peace, military Officers, noblemen, and persons who are privileged by their rank of cavaliers *despada* or *sable*. If any other persons are found with arms, & refuse to give them up, defend themselves or fly at the name of the King, the patrole shall be authorized to fire upon them, or to pursue and apprehend them. If when so apprehended and imprisoned, it shall appear that they attempted to make resistance, they shall be *hanged within twelve hours* afterwards. Against this sentence there shall be no appeal, whatever be their excuse or their numbers.

"3. A thousand rials will be given as a reward to those who shall inform against any of the authors of the late disturbances." *March* 4.

Paris papers to the 4th instant, arrived this day. The discussions on the Budget were still continued in the Chamber of Deputies. On the grant of near two millions of francs to Spanish, Portuguese, and Egyptian Refugees, a spirited debate took place. M. Clausel contended, that these persons were all traitors to the cause of Legitimacy and regular Governments, and contrasted their conduct with that of the French who had emigrated to England. Several Members then took occasion to eulogize, in a most generous and eloquent manner, the British Government, for the protection and support it had uniformly afforded to the virtuous and distressed of all other nations; and the most animated expressions of gratitude on this subject fell from many of the Speakers. The grant was supported by M. Laine, the Minister of the Interior, upon the ground of generosity and hospitality, and was ultimately voted by the Chamber.—There is very little variation in the price of the French Funds—the Five per Cents. are at 61f. 30c.

FRENCH PAPERS *to the 4th inst.*

(Received this Morning.)

Paris, March 1.—The Ex-Conventionalist Amar, Member of the Committee of General Safety, has died in Paris. Although a regicide, he was permitted to remain in France because he had neither signed the additional Act, nor accepted any office during the hundred days.

The King of Prussia has promulgated a severe reprehension of the citizens of Berlin for claiming exemption from military service.

A new organization of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Prussia is talked of.

Talma has signified to the Theatre Français, that having reached his 30 years' service he desires to retire. We hope the theatre will oppose this in all possible ways, for we should lose the only tragic actor we have.

French funds 67f. 30c.

March 2.—The King heard Mass in his apartments. After Mass, his Majesty received the Prince de Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain and several Great Officers of the Crown.

M. Bethmann, banker, of Frankfort, arrived the night before last at Paris.

Yesterday evening a serious accident happened to Count Pozzo di Borgo, Minister from Russia to the Court of France. As he came out of a house where he had been to spend the evening, the horses ran away, and he attempted to jump out of the carriage. He fell on the pavement, and was wounded in the head. He has been blooded twice.

Scotch Borough System.—The extraordinary defalcation in the Corporation Funds of the City of Aberdeen, arising, as the Burgesses themselves have publicly declared, from the gross mismanagement of a *self-elected junto*, who have governed the town for many years, has produ-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ced a sensation in the North, as if a National Bankruptcy had taken place.

It appears, that the Debts of the Corporation, (exclusive of the Harbour Debt, in which a very large sum has literally been *sunk*), amount to the enormous sum of 230,000*l*. The Creditors in number nearly 900; among whom are many poor persons for sums, which, though comparatively small, will involve them in ruin; the annual revenue of the town not being adequate to pay even the *interest* at 4 per cent. without a new assessment. The *principal* is out of the question. It is lamentable to hear, that Gordon's Hospital, and other public charities in the City, are great sufferers by the insolvent state of its funds; and the Magistrates themselves have been fortunate enough to have employed their own money in more *profitable* speculations than in forming new streets, and building *bulwarks* in the *German Ocean*. Not one of their names or of their predecessors in office, appear in the *black* list of the creditors. In the mean time, the remaining property of the Corporation has been assigned to trustees, for the benefit of the creditors; and the Magistrates, who are the authors of the calamity, have, as a *forlorn hope*, agreed to concur with the Citizens in procuring what is called a new *set* for the burgh, by which their elections will in future be *free*, and their accounts annually audited and published, instead of their being managed by a *Secret Committee*, which has hitherto been the case. It is to be hoped that this will lead to a general reform in the *Scotch Borough System* —"a consummation devoutly to be wished." —*Morning Paper*.

The Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, after considering the proposition from the Lord Mayor, in relation to the discontinuing the usual entertainment on Easter Monday, and subscribing the money usually laid out in that entertainment to charitable purposes, came to a specific resolution thereon—thinking it proper to decline offering any opinion upon a measure involving the ancient custom and dignity of the City of London.

It is stated that the visit made by Sir T. Tyrwhitt to the Lord Mayor was merely complimentary; and the conversation, which consisted of general suggestions for modes of employing the poor, had no reference whatever to political matters. *March* 6.

The *programma* of a new Court *costume*, which many people, perhaps, took for a mere *jeu d'esprit*, was realized, yesterday, in most of its clauses. The Officers of the Household were all duly distinguished from the unofficial crowd; the Duke of Montrose by spacious embroidery and by his full epaulets; the Marquises of Hertford and Cholmondeley by their embroidery of a less glorious breadth, and so on. The livery of the Ministers is not yet ready, owing, perhaps, to the deliberation due to its superior importance. It is from the Austrian Court, that this fashion of an uniform for Civilians is said to be derived.

An Officer of the *Orontes* recently arrived from St. Helena, has addressed a letter to the Editor of *The Hampshire Telegraph* from which the following is an extract:—

"The Dispatches by this ship from Sir Hudson Lowe must have discovered to our Government something like a new era in the life of Buonaparté. When Sir Hudson took the command at the Island, Buonaparté gave himself many airs; one was—he refused to see any visitors; another—he would not take any out-door exercise. It would appear, that, as he could not obtain the smallest relaxation of the regulations established for his safety, he hereby intended to render them practically inoperative. Pursuing this course, the want of exercise in the open air became a powerful auxiliary to this perturbed state of mind, in sapping the foundation of his health: so that now his body discovers strong symptoms of weakness and emaciation, and his mind of sullen despair. He does nothing with regularity that depends upon himself: he will dine, in the course of a week, at almost every hour of the day and night—from twelve at noon till midnight. He is necessitated, the moment he rises in the morning, to go into a warm bath, and there stay untill he feels his sluggish functions invigorated—the failure of which would quickly threaten his life. These new, cheerless, and unsocial manners, as may be easily imagined, have produced in his followers something like a distaste for the company of a banished Emperor.—Las Cases has indeed plainly manifested a defection.—It is expected that he is playing the game of a genuine Frenchman of the Buonaparté an school. Soon after Buonoparté arrived there, Las Cases commenced, as is known, employment in collecting materials for writing the life of his master; and that he might, in his work, represent every circumstance in the most imposing light, and give proper colouring to his imputed faults, under the semblance of a high wrought feeling of honour for his historical fame, he wrung from Buonaparté even what was the secret spring of all the principal actions of his devious and active life. Buonaparté, it is said by all, never unbosomed himself so freely to any person before. This great mass of documents Las Cases took away with him to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he hopes, in a few months, to come to England, and publish the work. He formerly resided several years in England, and kept an academy. He is a clever, artful man; his son, who has accompanied him, is likewise remarkably shrewd and intelligent. As he was embarking from St. Helena, Gen. Bertrand came down to him from Longwood, with a message from Buonaparté demanding the sum of 6,000*l*. which Bertrand said he had promised the Emperor, as they still call him.—Las Cases remonstrated, saying, it was all the money he had in the world, but he at length complied. There is a mystery in this circumstance which time must elucidate. Buonaparté is so fully persuaded of the impossibility of his ever making his escape from St. Helena, that he has been heard in gusts of passion to express himself to this effect to Bertrand. Three of his domestics came to England in this ship, on their way to France; one of them was his principal valet; they left him on account of his diminished allowance rendering economy necessary. Ponitowski (the Pole), has solicited permission to go to America: he turns out to be merely an *adventurer*.—Though he has been always called either *Colonel* or *Captain*, he has no right whatever to any military rank. Buonaparté disowned any particular knowledge of him from the commencement: both when he was sent to the Cape, and when we took him from that place to St. Helena, the question was asked of Buonaparté and his Suite of what rank he was, that he might be suitably treated, but the reply was—"he is a poor devil of a fellow; if it will do him any good, call him *Captain*, but he has no more right to it than this servant"—turning to one of Buonaparté's domestics. It appears, that Ponitowski's regimental *coats*, of which he has variety enough for any military *beau*, are the only credentials he possesses of his high rank."

PORTSMOUTH.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1817.

The ships lying at Port Royal on the 11th of January were—*Salisbury* (Adml. Douglas), *Pique*, and *Esk*. The *Active* had sailed for the Gulph of Mexico, to bring to Port Royal Captain Roberts, and the Officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship *Tay*; who were all, providentially, saved, when that ship unfortunately went on shore. She was on her passage from Panama, with a very considerable freight of specie for merchants at Kingston (Jamaica), when, owing to the uncertain course of the currents, she struck on an uninhabited Island in the Gulph of Mexico.—The Spaniards, as soon as they heard of the misfortune, sent a large force in an armed ship, and seized all the property, upon the ground that it was attempted to be smuggled away. Mr. Conda, the principal merchant and chief proprietor of the specie, died on board the *Tay* two days before the ship was lost.

On Sunday last, his Majesty's ship *Congo*, and the transport *Dorothy*, arrived from Bahia, under charge of acting Commander Fitzmaurice —late Master of the *Congo*. These vessels, as must be well known, were sent out to the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the river Congo, and whether that river had any connection with the Niger.—The progress of the schooner *Congo* up the river, in the prosecution of this task, was soon stopped; the bottom in all parts being found composed of hard rocky substances, whilst the currents ran with so much rapidity, that no anchorage could be obtained. Captain Tuckey and the Scientific gentlemen, attached to the expedition, were therefore obliged to land, to endeavour to trace the course of the river. They continued in this pursuit about 220 miles, in the course of which they passed four cataracts, when sickness, and the want of supplies, compelled them to retrace their steps. The journal of Capt. Tuckey, which was continued until his death, does not, we understand, hold out the least encouragement to prosecute the research further. Beyond that of determining a geographical problem, there is not a single benefit to be derived. The country does not produce any thing of advantage to an European merchant: the inhabitants, who are represented as of the lowest scale of human beings, may be in want, and will accept, of every thing, but they have nothing to offer in exchange. It is very thinly peopled; and they are cowardly, cruel, and indolent; the small quantity of grain produced, and which is not more than sufficient for one-half their consumption, is obtained through the patient industry of the women. The soil is hard and steril; thirty miles from the shore, to the extremity of the progress made, it was observed the ravines, only, were covered with a thick mould, formed by the decomposition of the leaves and other vegetable substances; the rest of the ground was rocky and full of stones. The conjecture formed was, that there is a junction of the two rivers; though even such a continuity would not be useful to any of the purposes of navigation, from the number of cataracts and rapids which recur in the course of the Congo. The Scientific gentlemen employed in this expedition, we are informed, felt no interest in exploring this desert region, beyond what it can be imagined would be produced by the circumstance of knowing that they were treading upon ground yet unexplored by any European.

Rear-Admirals Plampin and Sir David Milne are still prevented from sailing to their respective destinations, by contrary winds. It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that during the last four months, the wind has blown toward the East only twenty seven days, and not four days in succession.

HOUSE OF PEERS.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Public Expenditure—Useless Offices—Reform in Parliament.—Lord GROSVENOR said, that he waited in vain to see the Ministers in their places, and therefore could not any longer defer bringing before their Lordships subjects of great importance at all times, but particularly so at the present moment. He alluded to the topics contained in the various Petitions that had reached Parliament of late, and which were generally to the same effect, except in one respect, that relating to the extent of the Reform of Parliament; he found it absolutely necessary to take up a little of their Lordships time, in detailing the nature of the notices he was about to give, as they were materially blended with the topics of their Petitions, and as he was anxious, if possible, not to be misunderstood or misrepresented, not that he cared about misrepresentation himself, he had lived too long in the world, had known too much of political matters not to be aware the people will occasionally misrepresent, when they have a pressing interest in so doing; he must therefore in all such cases trust to his consciousness of his warm attachment to the genuine principles of the British Constitution; but although indifferent to it himself, yet when he reflected that what he had to suggest was intimately connected with the best interests, prosperity, and happiness of the country, he could not but feel a due anxiety on the subject. The Petitions generally contained four points—retrenchment in the Military, and also in the Civil Departments, the abolition of Sinecures, and a Reform in the Representation in Parliament. Their Lordships might recollect, that he had called their attention to the former subjects in the course of the last Session of Parliament, and had endeavoured, without success, to persuade them that it would be more consonant to their dignity to refer their consideration to a Committee of their own, rather than to a Committee of three Gentlemen proposed by Ministers who were respectable certainly in themselves, but too closely connected with their politics, to be free from Constitutional jealousy and suspicion on subjects, particularly of this description. From the conduct of Ministers during last year, he certainly had not augured favourably of their economical intentions. When Parliament met this year, he had hoped, as an earnest of their intentions, really to please and satisfy the country, that their first act would have been the reduction of the Office of the Third Secretary of State, with all its train and expensive establishment; but that boon was denied the country. Then as to the first point in the Petitions, the reduction of the Army, how did that stand? Why, so far from any hopes being held out of that nature, it was stated by Ministers the first day of the Session, that so far from seeing the necessity of any such reductions, from the appearance of disaffection, it might be necessary rather to increase than diminish that branch of our expenditure. However, in a few days, an alteration seemed to have taken place in the minds of the Ministers, for a reduction was suggested in another place to the amount of between 20 and 30,000 men. Whether this was a proper reduction or no, was a subject he would not now touch upon, but leave to be brought forward and discussed by those who had so ably and forcibly discussed it on a former occasion. But, in regard to the alleged disaffection, he must say, he doubted and believed it would turn out to be very scanty indeed, and then the words of the Speech from the Throne would be borne out, that the main body of the people of this country was perfectly sound and loyal. In regard to the second point, that relating to the Civil expenditure, he must say from what he had heard on the subject, that he thought he should have some proposal to make to their Lordships on the subject in the course of the Session; or, if he was rightly informed, that a Committee had been appointed elsewhere to investigate that question, and of so little weight in the eyes of this great City as already to be denominated the "Humbug Committee." If that were really the case he could not expect much constitutional advantage from such a Committee on a question so momentous to the happiness of a suffering but patient people, and therefore he should probably be obliged, in the discharge of his duty, to advance some of the questions under the cognizance of that Committee, which questions he was informed might not be forwarded for three years to come, by the peculiar construction of that Committee, and their Lordships well knew that a dissolution of Parliament would at once put an end to and frustrate the antecedent labours of such a Committee.

As to the third point, however, the Abolition of Sinecures, he thought, with the view that he had long taken of that subject, at the present moment, it was particularly necessary to lose little time in bringing that subject forward, and therefore he had no hesitation in fixing that day fortnight for the purpose of introducing a motion in the shape of a Resolution, for abolishing Sinecures, and always coupled with the question, the grants of Places in Reversion; and he trusted that he should do it in such a shape as even to reconcile it to those who had taken part against those abolitions.—Perhaps even the Noble and Learned Lord intended such; but of this he was certain, that, should he even stand alone on the subject, he should never regret bringing it forward; and he might also add his sincere conviction, that, should he be alone in that House, that House would stand alone with the sense of the nation on the subject.

On the fourth point, that of Parliamentary Reform, he would also explicitly state his opinion—he had always been led to think that the last plan proposed to Parliament by that distinguished character, who had rendered so much service to his country, the late Mr. Pitt, was one that might be adopted with great benefit to the country; and if a Bill, containing a plan of that description should reach that House, it would have his support. With regard, however, to Universal Suffrage, he would not be so uncivil as to call it universal nonsense, but he would call it universal impracticability; and in regard to Annual Parliaments, which some thought most constitutional, he had never so read the Constitution; he had always considered, indeed, the annual holding of Parliaments necessary to the preservation of the Constitution, but not an annual dissolution and re-election of them. But because he differed with others on that subject, was he therefore (as was well expressed by a Noble Person on a former evening, in a most eloquent and convincing speech) to wish to see those with whom he differed, "imprisoned and gibbeted," hung, drawn and quartered? Was he to wish to see a Judge Jefferies, or one acting in the spirit and power of a Judge Jefferies placed on the Bench, for the purpose of committing a legal murder on these people? For instance, should he wish to see Major Cartwright, whom he understood to be a most respectable person, because he entertained such contrary sentiments and endeavoured to propagate them through the country, should he wish to see his mouth closed not by argument and fair discussion, but by the bloody hands of an executioner?—The thought was shocking, monstrous and diabolical.

In regard to Triennial Parliaments, however, he must fairly own, that since he turned his thoughts of late more particularly to the object, from the anxiety pervading all ranks of people on those topics, he has satisfied himself they were more constitutional than septennial ones; and, indeed, he must in truth say, that he considered the Septennial Act a direct infringement on the Constitution, and a violation of the rights and liberties of the people. Indeed, he thought if justifiable at all, it could only be so from the danger of the times; the danger of a disputed succession; and that as the danger passed away, it of necessity fell to the ground.—The Act repealed itself, and ought not to remain in the Statute Books. Therefore he would not shrink from declaring that it might possibly fall to his lot to introduce a motion on this subject, though it was more likely he would be anticipated by the introduction of it in the other House of Parliament, to which those subjects more particularly belong. As the fortitude of the people had been great under their difficulties and privations, and sufferings, so had their conduct in all places, where meetings for retrenchment and reform had been held, been most exemplary; and, indeed, it was remarkable, and even surprising, that it should have been so, considering the great numbers that have been assembled in various places, and the warmth that naturally arises in large bodies when assembled from various quarters to discuss matters, where grievances were felt; this was at least no symptom of disaffection, and he trusted from such patient discussion much good would arise. The great anxiety he felt for the genuine characteristic purity and excellence of the British Constitution made him earnest in pressing these points on their Lordships' notice; and he sincerely hoped that the splendour of this bright political luminary, that had been partially dimmed by the mists of error and abuse would be allowed, ere long, to reassume its ancient dignity and glory.

He had forgot to mention the report that had reached him, of the intention of a Noble Person (Lord Camden) to renounce a large part of his sinecure. This renunciation might be very becoming, but he wished to get at the root of the evil, and therefore he proposed the motion he had suggested. This very renunciation shewed the necessity of the proposal. His Lordship concluded by moving that the Lords should be summoned for that day fortnight.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, as there was no objection to the motion, and as that was the only regular part of what had been stated, he thought it unnecessary to make any further observation.

The Lords were ordered to be summoned as moved. —Adjourned. *February* 17.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, FEB. 21.
REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Earl Groevsnor said, before proceeding to the Order of the Day, he was desirous of calling their Lordships' attention to a petition which he held in his hand, and which he thought of considerable importance. He had before alluded to the novelty of presenting a Report upon which momentous proceedings were to be founded, without that Report being accompanied by any evidence to support its statements. He was then answered by the Noble President of the Council, that it was the customary mode of making Reports of that description. He found, however, upon reference, so far from this being the case, that in the year 1794, when a Report respecting a conspiracy against the Government was made by a Secret Committee, that it was accompanied by a statement of evidence, and upon that evidence he (Earl Grosvenor) agreed at that period in the necessity for strong measures. It was of the utmost importance that a Report of so serious a nature should be accompanied by some evidence, to show the foundation for the allegations. Since he came into the House he had heard that the Habeas Corpus Act was to be suspended. If so serious a measure was really to be resorted to, surely it was incumbent upon their Lordships to take especial care that it was not resorted to lightly, nor on insufficient ground. A still more was it incumbent upon them to take care that the statements made to them in the Report of their Secret Committee were well founded. He knew not whether the allegations contained in the petition were correctly stated or not, but the petitioner offered to prove them by evidence at the Bar of the House, and he thought their Lordships were called upon by every principle of justice to allow him to resort to that course of proceeding. His Lordship then read the petition as follows:—

"To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of Thomas Cleary, Secretary to the London Union Society.

"Humbly Sheweth, That it is with great reluctance, as well as humility, that your petitioner offers himself to the notice of, and prays for a hearing from your Rt. Hon. House; but that your petitioner, though a very humble individual, feels himself impelled by a sense of imperious duty, to beseech your Rt. Hon House to pause, and to hear further evidence before your Rt. Hon. House proceed to adopt legislative measures upon the Report, now on the table of your Rt. Hon. House, from your late Secret Committee.

"Your petitioner begs permission humbly to state to your Rt. Hon. House, that he has read in the aforementioned Report of the Secret Committee of your Lordships, the following passage; to wit:

"Others of these Societies are called *Union* Clubs, professing the same object of Parliamentary Reform, but under these words understanding Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments—Projects which evidently involve not any qualified or partial change, but a total subversion of the British Constitution. It appears that there is a *London Union Society*, and *Branch* Unions *corresponding with it*, and *affiliated* to it. Others of *these* Societies have adopted the name of Spencean Philanthropists; and it was by Members of a Club of this description that the plans of the Conspirators in London were discussed and prepared for execution."

"Your Petitioner presumes not to oppose his opinions against those of a Committee of your Rt. Hon. House; but he hopes, that he may be humbly permitted to state, that when a Bill was brought before your Right Hon. House by the late Duke of Richmond, laying it down as a matter of principle, that Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage were the inherent and unalienable rights of Englishmen, the Noble Duke was not accused of a desire to produce, "a total subversion of the British Constitution."

"It is not, however, on matters of opinion, but on matters of most important fact, that your Petitioner humbly appeals to the candour, the wisdom, and the justice of your Right Hon. House, and on matters of fact too, with regard to which your Petitioner is able to submit to your Right Hon. House the clearest and most indubitable testimony.

"Your Petitioner's entire ignorance of the views of the Secret Committee of your Right Hon. House, as well as his profound respect and extreme deference for every thing done within the walls of your Right Honourable House, are more than sufficient to restrain your Petitioner from attempting even to guess at the reasons for your Committee's having so closely connected the 'London Union Society' with the Societies of 'Spencean Philanthropists;' but your Petitioner humbly begs leave to assure your Lordships, that he is ready to be able to prove at the Bar of your Lordships, that there never has existed, between these Societies, the smallest connection of any sort, either in person or design, the object of the former being to obtain "a Parliamentary Reform, *according to the Constitution*," while that of the latter, as appears from the Report of your Lordships' Committee, has been to obtain a *common partnership in the land*; and that, therefore, any evidence which may have been laid before the Secret Committee of your Lordships to establish this connection is, as your Petitioner is ready to prove at the Bar of your Lordships, wholly destitute of truth.

"But the facts to which your Petitioner is most anxious humbly to endeavour to obtain the patient attention of your Right Hon. House, relate to that *affiliation* and *correspondence* which your Lordship's Secret Committee have been pleased to impute to the London Union Society, by observing that "it appears that there *is* a *London Union Society*, and *Branch Unions, corresponding with* it and *affiliated to it*;" a description which seems, in the humble conception of your Petitioner, to resemble that which was given of the London Corresponding Society, in 1795, and which, as your Petitioner humbly conceives, point to measures of a nature similar to those which were then adopted; and your Petitioner though with all humility, ventures to express his confidence, that the evidence which he doubts not has been produced to your Lordships' Secret Committee to justify this description, is wholly and entirely false, as your Petitioner is ready to prove, in the most satisfactory manner, at the Bar of your Right Hon. House.

"Upon this important point your Petitioner humbly begs leave to represent to your Right Hon. House, that the London Union Society was founded in 1812 by Mr. Edward Bolton Clive, Mr. Walter Fawkes, the late Colonel Bosville, Mr. Montague Burgoyne, the present Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Goodbehere, Mr. Francis Canning, Mr. William Hallett, Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Robert Slade, Mr. Timothy Brown, Mr. J. J. Clark, and several other individuals equally respectable; that it continued to hold Meetings but a very short time; that it never did any act except the publishing of one Address to the Nation on the subject of Reform; that it never had any one "*Branch*;" that it never held any *Correspondence* either written or verbal with any Society of any sort; that it never was *affiliated* to any society,

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

or branch, or any body of men whatsoever; finally, that it has not even *met* for nearly *three years and a half* past; and, of course, that it is not now in existence.

"What, then, must have been the surprise and the pain of your humble Petitioner, when he saw, in the Report of your Lordships' Secret Committee, this London Union Society represented, not only as being still in existence, but busily and extensively at work, establishing branches and affiliations, carrying on an active correspondence, infusing life into Societies of Spencean Philanthropists, and producing by these means, plans of Conspiracy, Revolution, and Treason! And, though your Petitioner is too well assured of the upright views and of the justice of every Committee, consisting of Members of your Noble and Right Hon. House, not to be convinced that very strong evidence in support of these charges must have been produced to your Lordships' Secret Committee, your Petitioner cannot, nevertheless, refrain from expressing most humbly his deep regret, that your Lordships' Committee should not have deigned to send for the character and proceedings of the London Union Society; and your Petitioner humbly begs leave to observe, that this omission appears singularly unfortunate of the London Union Society, seeing that the Secret Committee of your Lordships appear, in another part of their Report, *to lament the want of means of obtaining the written proceedings of Societies*, and seeing that it was natural to expect, that a Society having Branches, an Affiliation and an active Correspondence, had also a copious collection of written documents.

"Your Petitioner is aware that he has trespassed too long on the patience of your Lordships; but well knowing that your Lordships seek only for *truth* as the basis of your proceedings, he humbly hopes that you will be pleased to excuse the earnestness of his present representation, and he also presumes humbly to express his hope, that your Lordships will be pleased in your great tenderness of the character and liberties of his Majesty's faithful subjects, to consider whether it be not possible that your Secret Committee may have been misled, by what they may have deemed good evidence, as to other parts of their recent Report; and, at the least your Petitioner humbly prays that your Lordships will, in your great condescension, be pleased to permit your Petitioner to produce all the Books and Papers of the London Union Society at the Bar of your Right Hon. House, where your Petitioner confidently assures your Lordships that he is ready to prove all and singular the allegations, contained in this his most humble Petition.

"And your Petitioner will ever pray.

"THOMAS CLEARY."

His Lordship observed, with regard to the petition he had thus read, that it contained statements which it was of the utmost importance the House should thoroughly examine, because if these statements were correct, the Secret Committee must have been imposed upon. He had the highest respect for the Members of that Committee, but they might easily have been misled by false evidence, by persons desirous of courting the favour of the House.

The Duke of Montrose rose to Order. He considered it highly disorderly to impute to the Members of a Committee appointed by their Lordships any motives, such as courting the favour of the House, which could influence them in the discharge of a public duty.

Earl Grosvenor said if the Noble Duke had allowed him to finish his expression, it would have been found that he had no intention whatever of imputing motives to the Members of the Committee. All he meant to say was, that persons with a view of courting the favour of that House, of courting the favour of Ministers (for what was intended but to give Ministers additional power) might state to the Committee what was not the fact, & that thus the Committee might have been misled. This was his view of the subject, and it was most important that such a consideration should be adopted by the House. Was it to be endured, that upon statements made by any Committee to that house, and which statements were offered to be proved at the Bar to be untrue, that the liberties of the people of England were to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Canning, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Lord Castlereagh and their colleagues [cries of Order]?

The Duke of Athol rose to Order.

Lord Rolle also spoke to Order and asked whether it was fair thus to attack individuals, who not being Members of that House, could not defend themselves?

The Lord Chancellor declared the allusion to Mr. Bragge Bathurst, &c. to be most disorderly, nor could he consent to remain five minutes longer in the situation which he held, if the House decided it to be in order. Nothing indeed could be more disorderly than the whole proceeding on this Petition.

Earl Grey conceived his Noble Friend had now been called to order improperly: his Noble Friend had supposed that a measure was in contemplation to suspend the Habeas Corpus, and had stated no less strongly than he (Lord Grey) should state after him, that such a measure would place the liberties of the people of England at the disposal of his Majesty's Ministers. The naming of any of those Ministers was altogether a question of discretion, but in his mode of stating the argument, his Noble Friend was in his opinion perfectly justifiable.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that no Lord of Parliament could, in a Parliamentary sense, know what measure was in contemplation, unless it had been publicly stated; & although from motives of convenience, and through indulgence, intimations were privately given of intended measures, still it was an abuse of that indulgence to make it the foundation of an attack upon individuals. Supposing the measure of a suspension of the Habeas Corpus to be in contemplation, it would be the act of Government collectively—it would fall chiefly to be executed in the department of his Noble Friend (Lord Sidmouth); but to designate individuals by name, who would have little or no share in the execution of such a measure, was to throw an odium upon them without the least shadow of pretence, and the more to be deprecated, as, not being Members of that House, they had not the opportunity of defending themselves.

Earl Grosvenor maintained that he was perfectly in Order in making the allusion he did. He should have been utterly out of Order to have named Peers in that House, and merely therefore named those Ministers who were in the other House.

His Lordship concluded by moving that the petition be read.

The petition was then read by the reading clerk at the table.

Earl Grosvenor moved that the petition do lie upon the table.

The Lord Chancellor objected to receiving the petition. The Report of the Secret Committee had only been printed for the use of their Lordships; it was a proceeding confined within that House. How then could it be endured, that a petition should be received quoting a passage in that report, and calling upon the House to receive evidence in contradiction to it. He could not, therefore, consent to receiving any such petition; and should the House agree to receive it, he should feel it his duty to enter a solemn protest against the proceeding.

Earl Grey said, he had always understood it to be a principle of the Constitution that no subject of the realm should suffer a wrong without the means of redress; but how would the case stand, if in such a case as this the subject was debarred from his right of petition. It having been determined that the subject, however he might be affected by any proceeding in Parliament, had no redress in a Court of Law, where was he to obtain it except in Parliament? It was in vain to say that he had no right to know what was passing in Parliament, it was well known, that in point of fact, the proceedings of Parliament did in some way or other go forth to the public; and was it to be endured that a technical objection was now to be set up to deprive the subject of his right of petition? He therefore was of opinion that the petition ought to be received.

The Earl of Harrowby said, it was of the highest importance to their proceedings that the objection arising out of the essential forms of the House should not be infringed. Such a question as this, besides, ought to be considered with a view to its consequences, and what must be the result if they received this petition? It would no doubt be followed by petitions from all the societies alluded to in the report, the Hampden Clubs and the Spencean Philanthropists, which would tend to embarrass their proceedings in a manner altogether unprecedented, and at a moment involving the safety of the country might be productive of the greatest public danger. He therefore saw no reason whatever for receiving this petition.

Lord Holland. It had been already clearly shown, that for an injury done to the character of an individual by proceedings in Parliament, he had no remedy in a Court of Law: and would their Lordships take away all remedy by refusing the only means of redress, that of petitioning the House. It might be said that their proceedings were not public; but when it was known to every one that their proceedings were public, was it any answer to an individual to say that he had no right to know what passed in that House, when he found himself in the ordinary intercourse of society deprived of his character in consequence of the publication of these proceedings? He thought, therefore, the House were bound in justice to receive the petition, and to receive the evidence tendered.

Earl Grosvenor. It was in vain to say that the petitioners did not know what measures were in contemplation; they had a right to consider the possibility of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus being resorted to, in consequence of this Report, and in this view it became of still greater importance to the public welfare and to the liberties of the people, that it should be ascertained by evidence, whether the allegations in that Report were founded or not.

Earl Lauderdale observed, that the objection, if it had force, was equally hostile to any Petition being presented against Bills. Indeed there was no Parliamentary proceeding against which, if justified, it would not be hostile.

The Duke of Athol briefly adverted to some passages in the Petition, which he considered highly disrespectful to the Committee of their Lordships' House.

Lord Erskine stated, that unwilling as he was to give any vexatious opposition to his Majesty's Government, he had not during the last Session of Parliament attended in his place. Whatever might be his opinion as to the late war, he still considered this Majesty's Government entitled to credit for the manner in which it was concluded. He thought that last Session, before the House could come to the reductions of a Peace Establishment, (what it must now come to) it should wait for facts. That, which he was then willing to afford time to Ministers to produce, he that night asked in turn from Ministers, in favour of the people, viz. the facts on which a full and comprehensive decision could alone be founded.

He found from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, that a charge was made against petitioners for Reform, of no less a nature than involving them in a conspiracy to subvert the laws and institutions of the country. There was no man more decidedly averse than he was to the doctrine of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments. It was a doctrine contrary to the spirit and practice of the British Constitution; and so he trusted it would ever continue to be. But he must ask, whether persons feeling a different conviction on that subject had not a right to Petition either House of Parliament? When their motives and intentions were aspersed had they not a justifiable reason to approach that House for the purpose of redeeming their own characters, and informing Parliament of the misrepresentation? The case of the present Petitioner could not be distinguished from one where a grievance had been committed and injury felt, on which the interposition of that House was prayed.

Earl Darnley—Unless the House was in the fullest possession of the positive truth of the facts on which that Report was founded, they ought not to reject the prayer of the Petitioner. Should it, however, act otherwise, he would confidently assert, it would not do justice to the country; and feeling as he did, that it was the interest of that House to stand well with the country, it would not, in that event, do justice to themselves.

Earl Grey observed, that it appeared to some Noble Lords as if there was no distinction to be made between the Committee of their Lordships' House and the evidence that was produced before that Committee. In his contemplation there was a very manifest distinction, and on that distinction the Petitioner seemed to ground his respectful application. He did not arraign the proceedings of the Committee, but he offered to contradict the evidence it had examined. His Petition alledged, that he has himself been misrepresented, and, thus aggrieved, what other means were left him to defend himself from the injury, but the very course he has pursued [Hear, hear!] He therefore begged to move as an Amendment, that the debate should be adjourned until next Friday, and that it be referred to a Committee to examine precedents as to the points on which the rejection of it was proposed.

Earl Liverpool.—The petition prayed to be heard in evidence and furnish certain papers. But what was the context of that prayer?—that a hearing should be granted, for the purpose of preventing the adoption of legislative measures upon the Report of the Secret Committee. Was that House, after it had received the Report of a Committee appointed by it, to allow individuals, stating themselves to approach with Petitions, and comment, not on what has passed, but on what that House might, as they presume, have in its contemplation? He must feel it his duty to oppose the reception of a Petition so novel, and so opposed to the settled usage of Parliament.

Lord Holland contended, that neither of the objections could be arrayed against the petitioner, and in every view of the subject he must say, that the House will evince a great appetite for the refusal of petitions, should it reject the present without at least investigating those precedents, on which very precedents, those who oppose its reception venture to ground their hostility. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Fitzwilliam—As I had the honour of being a Member of that Committee of Secrecy, whose Report has been presented to this House, I feel solicitous to give my opinion on the subject of this Petition. To that Report I assented, from the nature of the evidence that was before the Committee. That evidence has been contradicted by the Petition, both in point of fact and time; and therefore I would be exceedingly sorry that a Petition containing such allegations should not be received. At all events, I feel it a duty most seriously to press upon the consideration of the House the propriety of adopting the Amendment of my Noble Friend (Earl Grey.) [Hear, hear.]

The House divided on the Amendment, when the numbers were—Contents 18—Not Contents 64—Majority against the Amendment 46.

BILL FOR PREVENTING SEDITIOUS MEETINGS.

The skeleton of the Bill for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings has been published. It differs, as far as we see, in no respect from the former act, except that a clause is added for the suppression of Spencean, or Spencean Philanthropist Societies, which are to be declared unlawful combinations against the Government and the common good. The former act created four new capital felonies, by affixing the penalty of death to assemblies held under circumstances therein enumerated. The present bill contains the outlines of those penal clauses, but as the blanks are not yet filled up, it will be for the House to consider, whether a less terrible punishment than death will not reasonably answer all the objects of the measure. We subjoin the new clause:—

"And whereas, divers societies or clubs have been instituted in the metropolis, and in various parts of this kingdom, of a dangerous nature and tendency, inconsistent with the public tranquillity and the existence of the established government, laws, and constitution, of the kingdom, and some of which societies profess for their object the confiscation and division of the land, and the extinction of the funded property of the kingdom, particularly certain societies or clubs calling themselves '*Spenceans* or *Spencean Philanthropists*; and the members of many of such societies or clubs have taken unlawful oaths and engagements of fidelity and secrecy, and have taken or subscribed, or assented to, illegal tests and declarations, and many of the said societies or clubs elect, appoint, or employ committees, delegates, representatives or missionaries of such societies or clubs, to meet, confer, communicate or correspond with other societies or clubs, and to influence and persuade other persons to become members thereof, and by such means maintain an influence over large bodies of men, and delude many ignorant and unwary persons in the commission of acts highly criminal: And whereas it is expedient and necessary that all such societies or clubs as aforesaid and all societies or clubs of the like nature, should be utterly suppressed and prohibited as unlawful combinations and confederacies, highly dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms, and to the Constitution of the Government thereof, as by law established: Be it enacted, That from and after the all the said societies or clubs calling themselves *Spenceans*, or *Spencean Philanthropists*, and all other such societies or clubs, by whatever name or description the same are called or known, shall be, and the same are hereby utterly suppressed and prohibited, as being unlawful combinations and confederacies against the Government of our Sovereign Lord the King, and against the peace and security of his Majesty's liege subjects."

The following are other heads of the Bill:—

"No meeting of more than persons (except county meetings, &c.) to be held without notice being given in some newspaper by householders. Notice to be given to the clerk of the peace, who shall send copy to Justices.

"Meetings without notice to be deemed unlawful, and may be dispersed. Places for lectures or debates to be licensed, and unless previously licensed, to be deemed disorderly places.

"Prohibition against oaths and tests. Licenses of public-houses to be forfeited, if improper meetings shall be held in them."

THE SPENCEAN SYSTEM.

We are almost ashamed to introduce this subject to the notice of our Readers; yet when an association of individuals becomes important from its numbers, or dangerous from its objects, however contemptible may be the agents, it is perhaps most beneficial for the public to be aware of the real nature of the evil.

The Spencean System then may be considered a reviving of the almost forgotten "Age of Reason." Liberty and equality with a new name, and a new modification, including the community of goods, and a complete change in the structure of society, political and religious; or in short, as we should define it, a System of universal robbery, blasphemy, and infidelity.

A very few sentences from a Work, entitled *Christian Policy*, by one Evans, (who was formerly *Secretary of the London Corresponding Society*, and now styles himself *Librarian to the Society of Spencean Philanthropists*,) published apparently with the object of developing the *Spencean System*, will be amply sufficient to explain this new creed, both as it regards politics and religion:

"The territory of a nation is the people's farm, provided for them by their great Creator, who, when he sends an individual into the world, sends an equal to those already there,—a partner,—a proprietor; and whoever sets themselves up to withhold, set aside, or oppose this claim, this, his just system of policy, are declared enemies of God, and not Christians. I ask the present pretended proprietors of the world, how came it theirs,? Did they make it, and the people they call their subjects? If not, did the maker of it give it to them, with the people it contains? Judaism and Christianity assure us to the contrary. Tyrants, and pomp, and monopoly, and cruelty, and all and every proceeding for ages, and at the present day, are the direct reverse of Christianity. There is but one sect of Christians extant, viz.—the Moravians, who make common stock of what they possess.

"Turn, O, turn, to the page of history, and judge from hence if that good and virtuous man, Jesus Christ, did any thing more than endeavour to enforce an observance of the laws of Moses as a divine system of policy, to re-produce that harmony and brotherhood so necessary for the well being of society. Was it not the pagan Greeks that made this man a divinity, and not his first followers, the Jews? They had for ages been in the practice of deifying men, but it is well known the Jews were commanded to deify no man."

"This man, a Roman slave, crucified as a slave, (the mode of execution peculiar to Roman slaves) for preaching the seditious doctrine that God was the proprietor of the earth, and not the Romans; that all men were equal in his sight, and consequently ought not to be slaves to one another, nor to the Romans; for which he was crucified by the Romans. His Hebrew name was Joshua, being a Jew. His name as given us is Greek, being Jesus, for Joshua, and Christ for the Anointed, meaning, in the compound, Jesus Christ, for Joshua the Anointed. Our account of him is also Greek; the first council, called by the Emperor Constantine, having destroyed all the Hebrew writings, to put down the laws of Moses, and introduce a new theology agreeable to the court, by which they were overawed, and under whose influence they were induced to adopt the Greek or Pagan gospels, or writings, and reject the Hebrew; and this is easily accounted for, the court being Greek. Thus a new God, or idol, was added to the pantheon of their deities; in the effigy of the cross, and their pagan rites of devotion, the idolatrous ceremonies of fanaticism, superseded the just, simple, and divinely equitable institution, intended for the happiness of mankind."

Though these are but small samples of the Work, we need quote no further to shew the principles of these wretches. Our Readers, however, may be somewhat diverted with the quaintity of the following—

"*Remedy for the Extravagant Industry, and to prevent the Ruin of the Country.*

"To effect which I propose, that all feudality, be abolished, and the territory of these realms be declared to be the people's farm; that there be no other tenure, but leasehold; that the mortgage or national debt shall cease; that there be no more taxation; that no alteration be made in the established forms of government: that a written constitution be drawn up and established, defining the forms and powers of government, the rights of the people, the security of their persons and properties, that may be referred to on all occasions; and that all the relative classes of society continue undisturbed.

"The means to accomplish this, is by transferring all the land, waters, mines, houses, and all feudal permanent property to the people; to be held in parochial (or other small) partnerships, which (in my view of the subject) may be administered as follows: Each parish to be the proprietor of this property, or part of the general national estate, within its boundary, as a body corporate.

"For the King to support the dignity of his crown, his court, great officers of state, ambassadors, army, navy, ordnance, dockyards, &c. &c. a certain sum, being so much in the pound (or per cent.) on the rental.

"For the house of lords, as great dignitaries of state, the nobility generally, and all persons the crown may honour with a title, a certain [illegible] to be apportioned in pensions according to rank (as is now done with the royal family) as stewards of the public, for doing their share of the public business.

"For the house of commons, as agents or attornies of the public, to pay them for their time spent in making laws, a certain sum.

"For the clergy, a certain sum, to pay them for promotion of learning, religion, and morals.

"For the support of universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, and other institutions, a certain sum.

"From inns and courts of law, salaries of judges, and other officers, a certain sum.

"For county rates of assizes, quarter sessions, sheriff, magistracy, harbours, bridges, roads, &c. &c. a certain sum, and then the national account will stand somewhat as follows:—

"Total annual rent of land, houses, mines, fisheries, &c. - - - - - -	£ 150,000,000	
Annual expenditure.		
"Expences of the crown	£ 20,000,000	
"Pensions of nobility, &c. -	5,000,000	
"Do. to the clergy - - - - -	5,000,000	
"Expences of house of commons - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000	
"Do. universities, &c. - - -	3,000,000	
"Do. law - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000	
"Do. counties - - - - - - -	10,000,000	
"Do. parishes - - - - - - -	10,000,000	55,000,000
Remainder		95,000,000
"Indemnities and annuities to individuals, or associations for losses sustained in the surrender of landed and funded property, (not comprised in the class of nobility.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		20,000,000
Balance remaining		75,000,000

To be divided among the people, to every man, woman, and child, being the profit of their natural state, without tax, toll, or custom, which divided among twenty million of people, would be nearly *four pounds a head annually*."—*Prodigious*!

It must be confessed, that these gentlemen are at least candid, and give fair warning to every man who possesses any kind or degree of property to look to its preservation—which, they may depend upon it, will be done, and that it will be placed very far out of the reach of such infuriated plunderers. Contemptible as is this nonsense, and ignorant as the writer shews himself to be in every line, yet there is sufficient plausibility to seduce many of the still more ignorant into the most dangerous delusions, and we seriously think the Attorney-General is called on for interference. The seditions and blasphemies of Payne and Eaton did not escape notice, nor do we know why the Spencean gentry should be overlooked.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Herefordshire* and *Bridgwater*, were spoken with by the *Atlas*, on the 27th ultimo, and the *Minerva* and *Wellington* were seen off the Cape. They may all be hourly looked for. The *Atlas* and *General Kyd* are destined for Bengal, and will sail again about the end of the week. [*Mad. Cour. Extra.—June 24.*

Wines

IMPORTED PER THE H. C. SHIP

VANSITTART

FOR SALE

AT THE HOUSE OF

Captain Dalrymple,

FROM GLEDSTANES and CO.

			Rs. per doz.
5	Half Chests	Claret . . . . at	56
2	Quarter ,,	Champagne ,,	50
1 ,,	,,	Red Hermitage ,,	39
1 ,,	,,	White do. ,,	40
1 ,,	,,	Virgin do. ,,	40
1 ,,	,,	Cote Roti ,,	36
1 ,,	,,	Barsac ,,	26
1 ,,	,,	Malaga in Pints ,,	18

FROM A. HARPUR.

3 Half Chests Port at 20 Rs.

FROM JAMES NISBITT.

6 Half Chests Port at 20 Rs.

Bombay, 9th July 1811.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*